

A close-up photograph of a young man and woman smiling and looking towards the right. The man is in the foreground, and the woman is slightly behind him. They are outdoors in a bright, sunny environment, likely a desert or coastal area, with a clear blue sky and a sandy horizon in the background. The image is used as a background for the presentation slide.

Evaluation of a promising new homogenous assay technology (SPARCL) and comparisons with MSD, using FSH as test substance

Karl Pettersson/ Ferring Pharmaceuticals A/S

Background



Bioanalysis department at Ferring

Small team working with LBA assays (Six people of which three in the lab)

Now

Studies: Main focus on TK, PK, ADA, and NAb analysis. Biomarker studies are mostly outsourced

Assay technology: MSD and ELISA

The future

Studies: More biomarker – and early development studies will be run in-house

Challenge: **Fast assay development time** to test early project ideas

Assay technology: MSD, ELISA, additional technology with shorter assay time – **SPARCL?**

FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone)

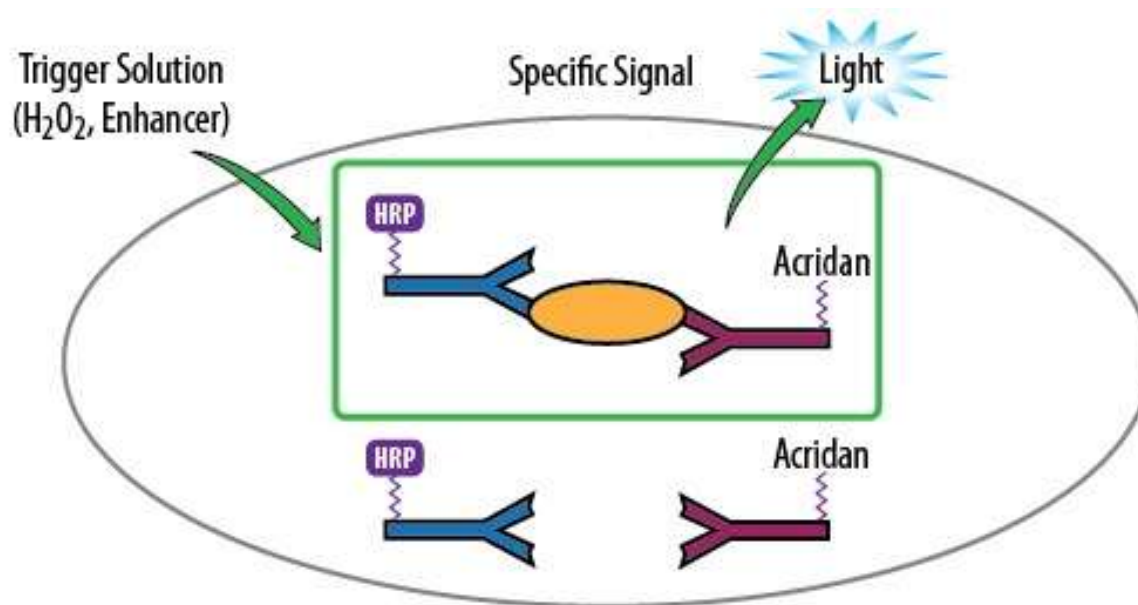


- Ferring is a world leader in Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) for fertility treatment
- FSH-based products on the market: MENOPUR® and BRAVELLE®
- Several analytical methods developed for different FSH formulations over the years (mostly on the MSD instrument) → good basis for comparison with SPARCL
- Reference method:
 - **LLOQ:** 0.075 ng/mL
 - **ULQ:** 5.00 ng/mL
 - **Assay range:** 0.035-5.00 ng/mL (8 CAL levels)
 - **Assay time:** 5 hours (excluding overnight incubation of capture antibody)
 - **MRD:** 1:6
 - **Assay design:** Sandwich ELISA (antibodies directed against α - and β -subunit of molecule respectively)
 - **Matrix:** Human serum (low endogenous FSH levels)

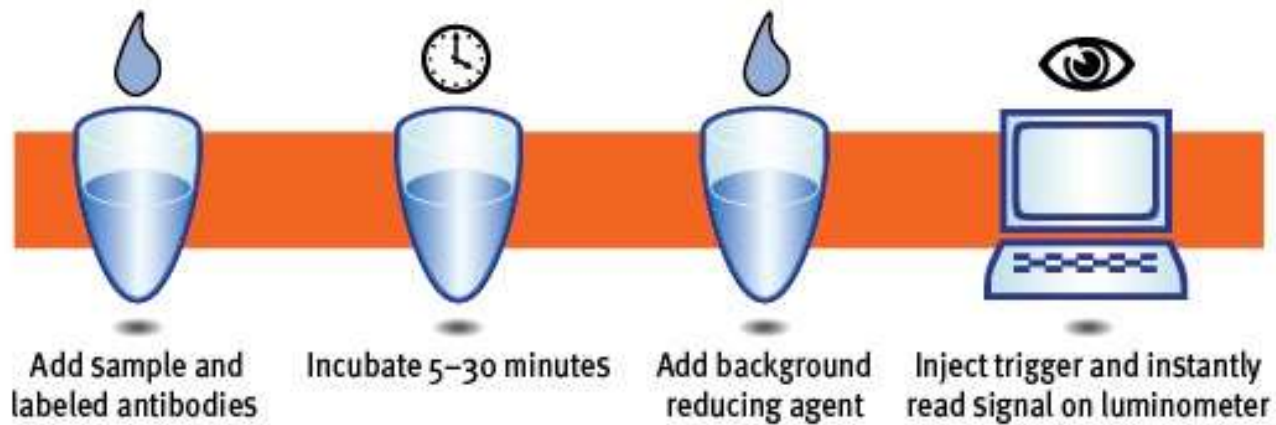
SPARCL (Spatial Proximity Analyte Reagent Capture Luminescence)



- Developed by Lumigen (A Beckman Coulter Company)
- Proximity dependent chemiluminescence technology (flash luminescence)
- Homogenous assay format (no wash steps)
- Kit-based – no unique instrumentation



Simple and fast assay protocol



Instrument and reagents



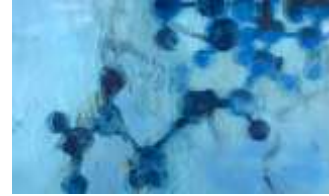
Part of the of the SPARCL-kit (SDK-1K kit) – enough for 8-10 plates

- One vial acridan-label (substrate to HRP that gives off light)
- 100 mL Trigger solution (hydrogen peroxide based, triggers the luminescent reaction)
- 10 mL Background reducing reagent (BGR) (anti-oxidant, added just prior to analysis)

Not SPARCL-specific components

- Luminometer with injector that enables instant read-out (e.g. SpektraMax-L, LUMIStar Omega)
- White microplates for luminescent assays
- HRP-labelled reagent (easy to label yourself or often commercially available in conjugated form)

Potential advantages



- Reduced assay time
- No need for unique instrumentation
- Gyros and MSD like performance without the capital expense
- No expensive discs or plates
- Simple and straight forward assay protocol
- All binding reactions in solution offers improved kinetics
- LIMS compatible
- Immediate generation of the flash signal upon triggering reduces reading time
- Automation friendly
- Rapid immunoassay development
 - Assay qualification/validation within a week
 - Several assay development runs per day (30-60 minute assay length)
- Assays with wide dynamic ranges
- Sensitive assays

Evaluation



Analyte: Recombinant FSH (WHO standard 92/510) – *no Ferring product*

Instruments: SpectraMax-L (Molecular Devices) & LumiSTAR Omega (BMG)

Plates: White Greiner F-bottom microplates

Optimized Working Antibody Concentrations

- 25 μ L HRP-mxFSH-a (1:1000, ~0.83 mg/mL)
- 25 μ L Acridan-mxFSH-b2 (1:100, 2.5 mg/mL)
- 50 μ L Sample (neat serum – final MRD 1:4)

} 1 hour incubation time

BGR Volume – added just before plate is injected to instrument

- 5 μ L

Trigger volume – added to each well just before read-out

- 100 μ L

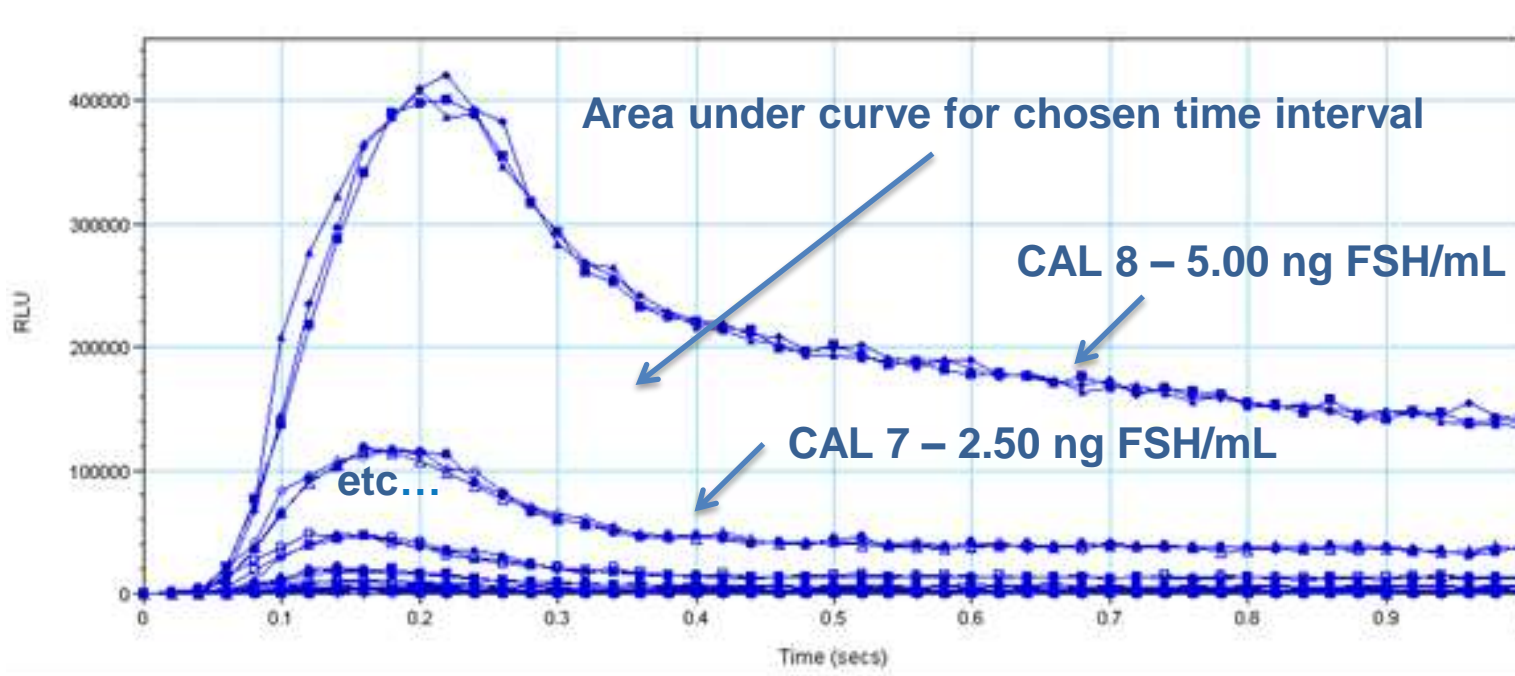
Assay range:

- 0.035-5 ng/mL (8 CAL levels)

Evaluation



Flash luminescence curves from different calibration samples on SpectraMAX-L

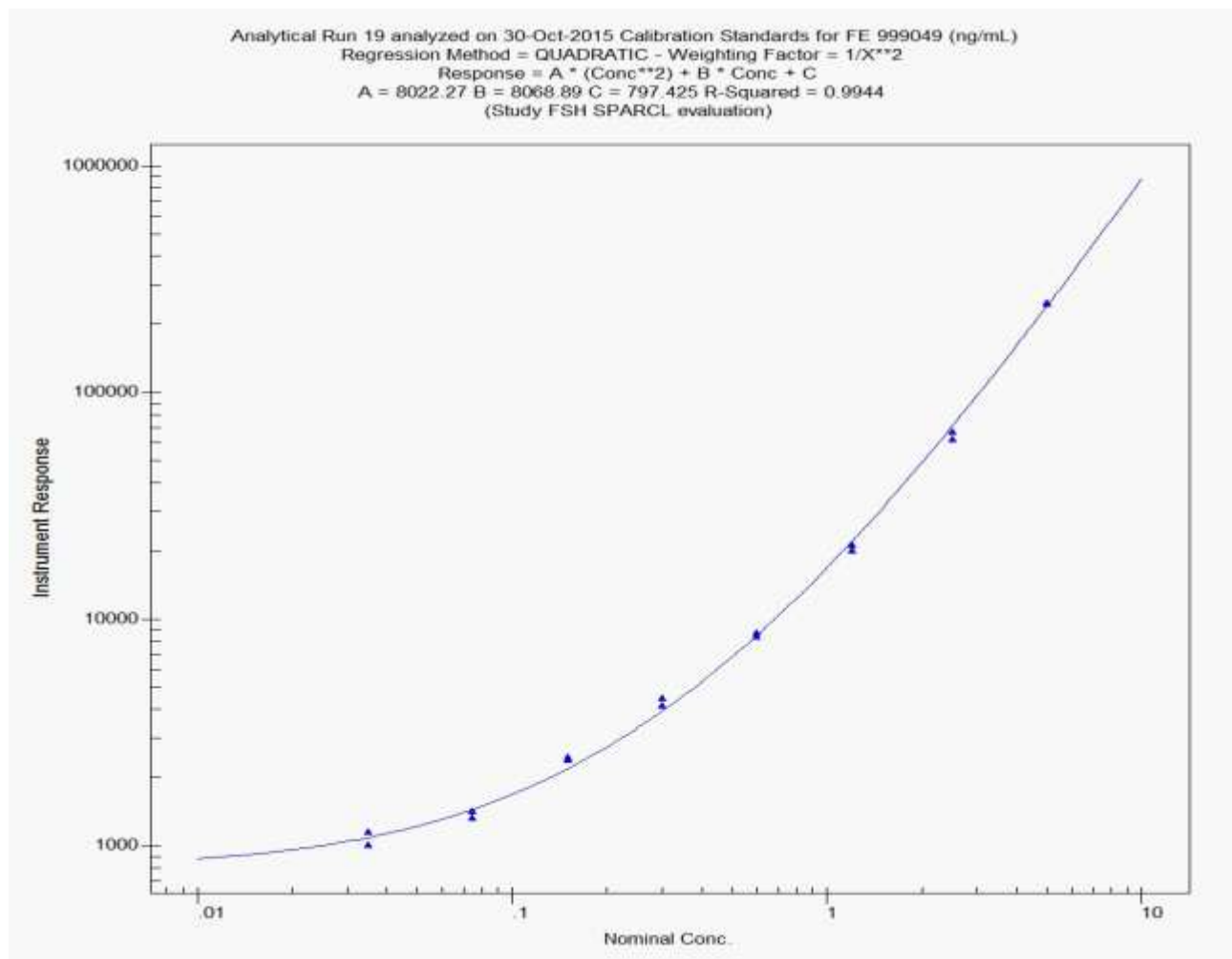


- 50 measurement points per second
- 1 s reading time/well

Evaluation



Example of calibration curve



Evaluation



Precision and Signal to blank ratio of calibration samples

FSH (ng/mL)	Rep1	Rep2	Rep3	Mean	SD	%CV	S:B ratio
0	865	924	886	891	29.7	3	N/A
0.035	1130	1250	1198	1192	60.2	5	1.34
0.075	1435	1342	1554	1443	106	7	1.62
0.15	2379	2318	2234	2310	72.8	3	2.59
0.3	3960	4036	3789	3928	127	3	4.41
0.6	7628	7374	7410	7470	137	2	8.38
1.2	17474	18616	17287	17792	719	4	20
2.5	48400	49923	48921	49081	774	2	55.1
5	196649	199706	199967	198774	1845	1	223

- Good precision across analytical range
- Low S:B ratio acceptable due to consistent blank signal

Evaluation



Precision & accuracy – QC samples

	LOW	MID	HIGH
FSH (ng/mL)	0.225	0.700	3.75
	0.238	0.674	2.68
	0.235	0.741	2.75
	0.238	0.611	2.60
	0.229	0.593	2.67
Average:	0.235	0.655	2.68
SD:	0.004	0.07	0.06
CV (%):	2	10	2
Mean bias (%):	4	-6	-29
n	4	4	4

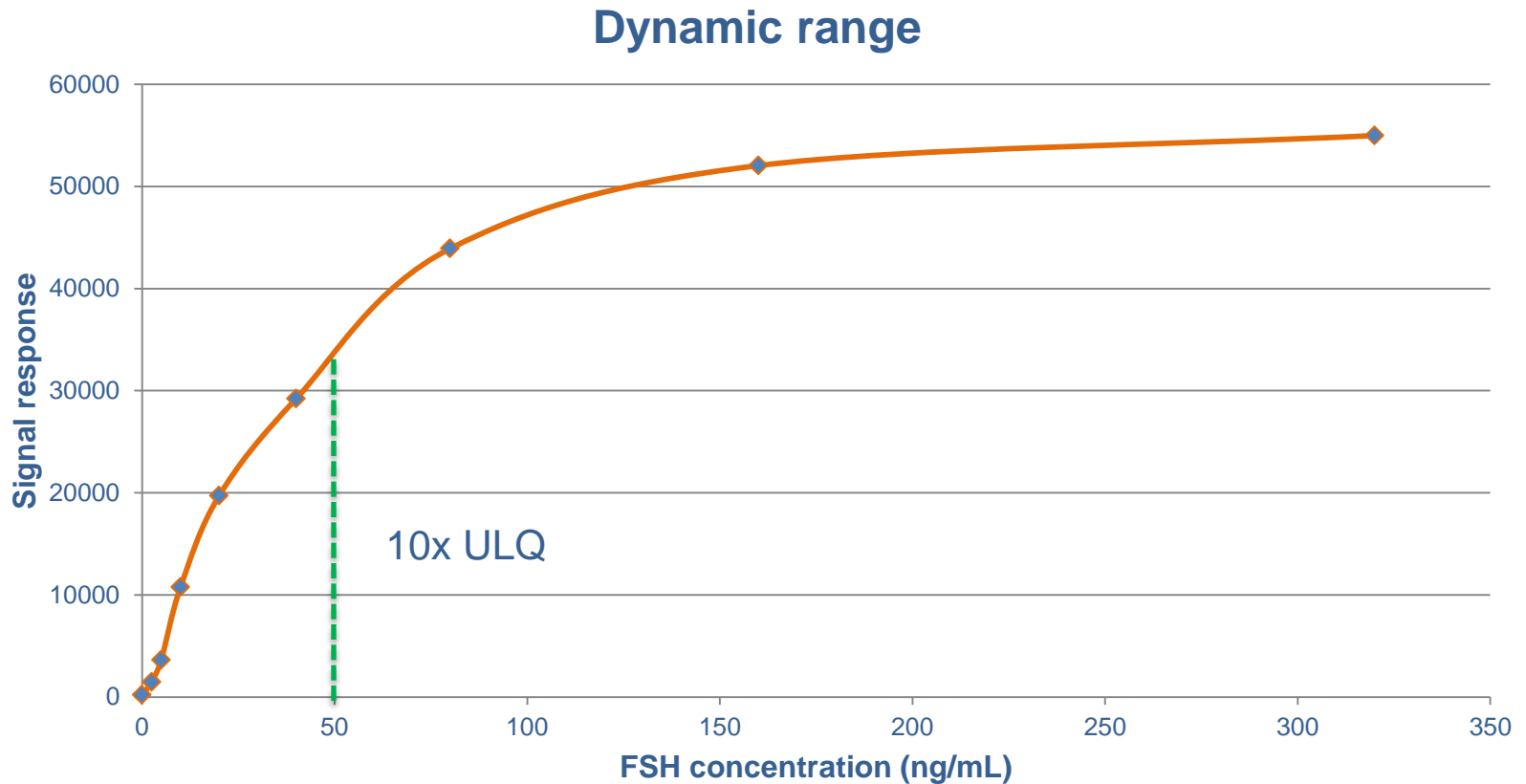
Preparation error?



- Good precision & accuracy for all levels **except QC HIGH** – preparation error suspected



Evaluation

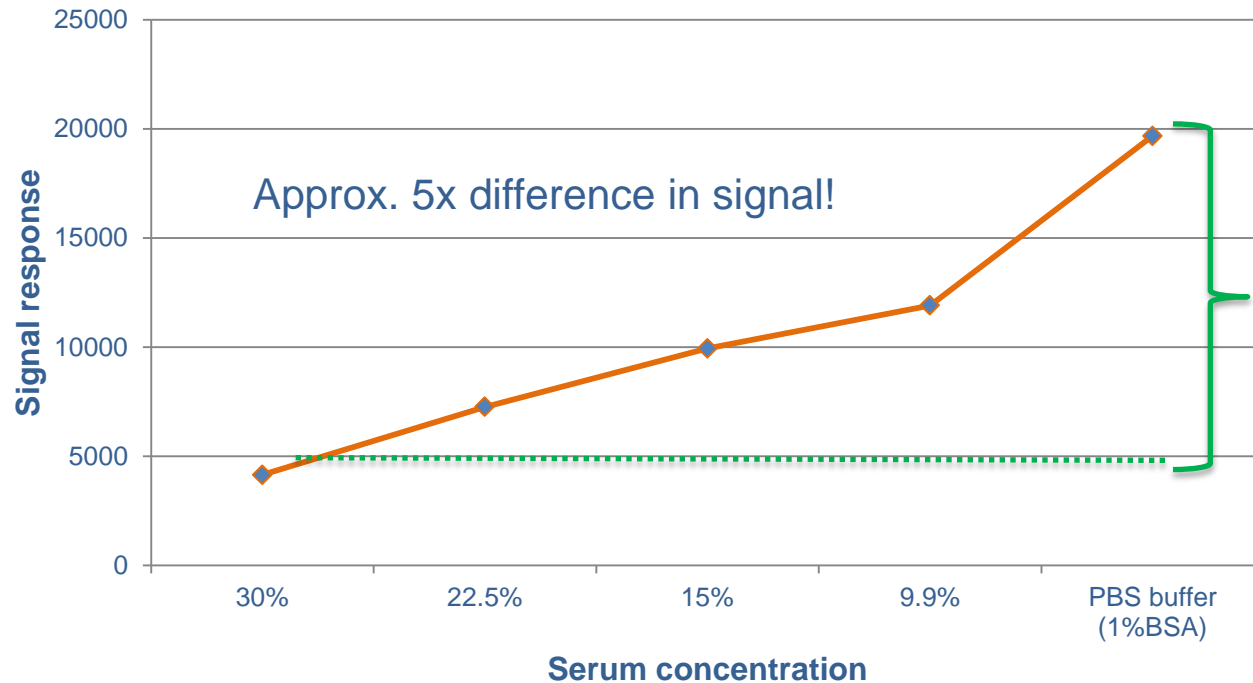


- Wide dynamic range well above the chosen ULQ level
- No Hook effects

Evaluation

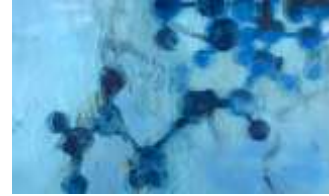


Serum blank signal at different dilutions

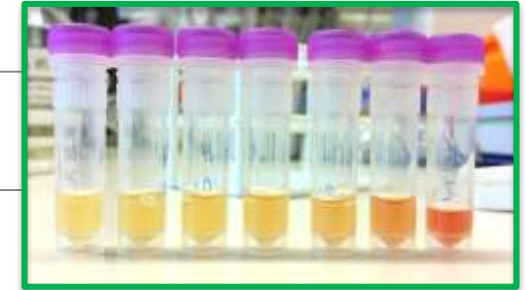
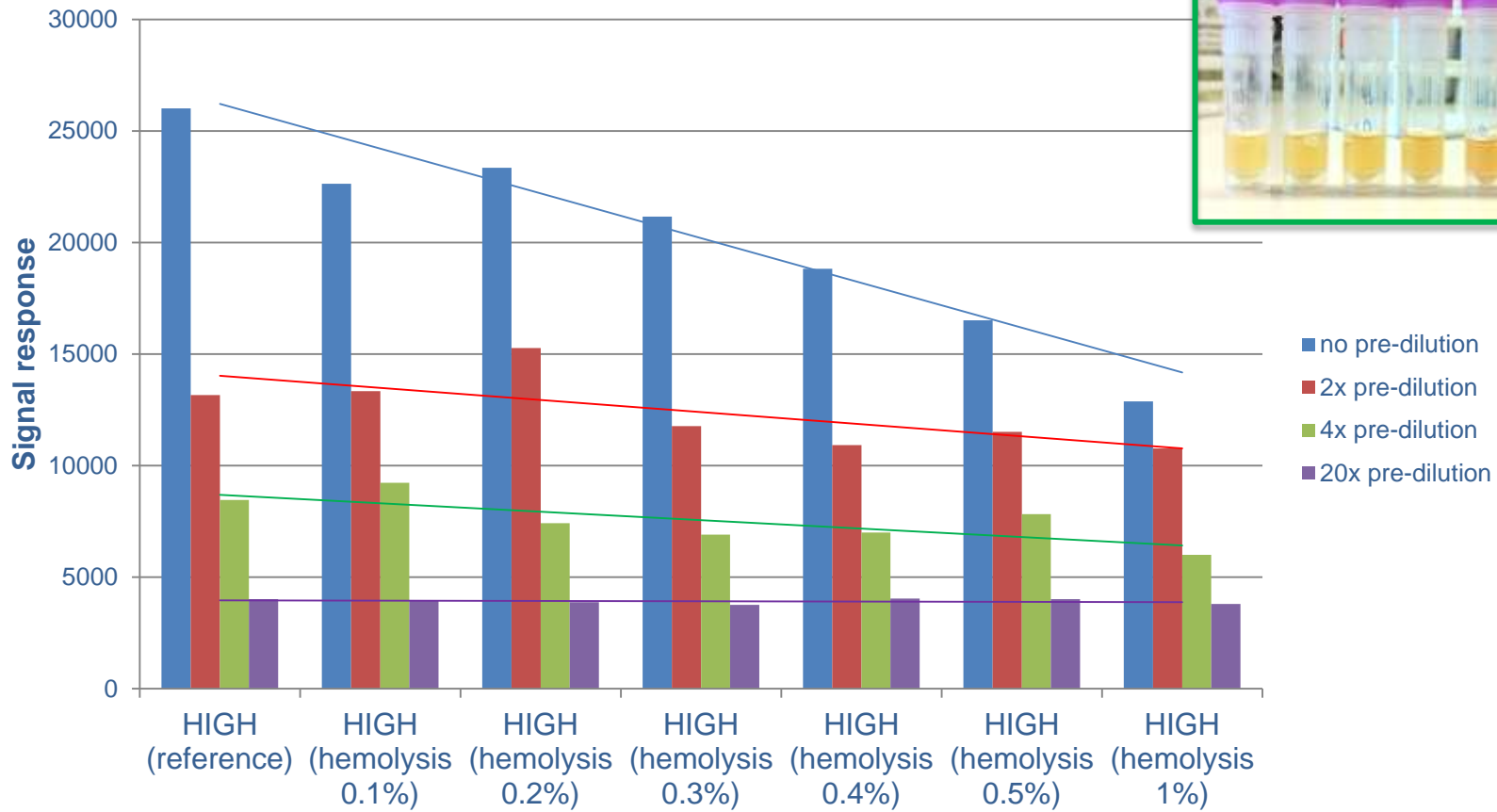


- Dilution of sample in PBS buffer (with 1%BSA) increased blank signal!
- **Protein has suppressing effect on the SPARCL signal** – use higher protein content in buffer (e.g. 10%BSA) in order to mimic the protein content in neat serum

Evaluation



Hemolysis



Conclusions



Advantages

- Assay transfer fast and easy
 - *Less than one week*
- Precision/accuracy
- Dynamic range
- Costs
- Assay time

Drawbacks

- Prominent matrix effects
 - *hemolysis, signal suppression*
- Sensitivity
 - *High MRDs required in "problematic" matrices which diminishes sensitivity*

Potential applications at Ferring

- TK-studies
- Early drug development
- Biomarkers

Acknowledgements



Wenhua Xie (Lumigen)

Mark Cameron (Lumigen)

Doug Astry (Lumigen)

Ulf Lövgren (Ferring)

Birgitte Buur Rasmussen (Ferring)